

11 Nov 82

## "Machin / Gambler"

3) may  
(3) To make it credible that you will  
take a gamble — even what appears  
to the objective observer, or the adversary, as  
a very reckless gamble, with <sup>odds</sup> losses of success  
(esp. if what seems a significant reward)  
and high odds of great loss, even (mutual)  
suicide —

is a difficult problem, and generally  
a much loosier one,

than to make it credible that at any  
given point, & under any circumstances,  
the central decision-maker <sup>(3)</sup> will choose  
what appears to him to be <sup>(6)</sup> certain loss,  
certain suicide (even if mutual, even if  
previously threatened), or great loss,  
(irreversible, irrevocable, "end of play")

Hitler was, & appeared to be, a reckless  
(+ "optimistic") gambler — & used this appearance.

It is (Cole Gray) to work to "enlarge  
the slim possibility that a man can  
be kept limited, or danger can be reduced  
in large-scale war" ("of moral")  
is to enhance credibility that

a) that all be carried out (in belief  
it does not "end the play, shut off future  
experiments

or b) delegation will occur... (e.g. to COM system),  
especially if accompanied by fear of  
enemy promptness (in O-C case).

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There is also a problem in convincing  
opponents of your willingness to inflict  
great damage on 1) civilians, or  
2) the environment.

But this is solvable, by demonstration  
(the public is likely to underestimate the capacity  
of the leaders for this, less so, opponents).

(The leaders may think the more of a problem



- conveying the (foreign) of the Tongans,  
than it is. (Perhaps the image that  
foreigners see the as ~~is~~ the  
the families, friend, public, or the  
strangers do. - show their illusions.  
(Close foreigners have less illusions about  
strangers ...)